



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Sudanese Peace Conference Continues in Abuja

*EA2905213592 Khartoum SUNA in English
1715 GMT 29 May 92*

[Text] Abuja, 29 May (SUNA)—A closed-door round of talks was held here Friday [29 May] between the government's delegation and the delegations of the rebel movement's two factions. Dr. Lam Akol, head of al-Nasir's rebel faction delegation, addressed the session, affirming his group's demand on separation after he reviewed what he called grievances led to this demand.

Sources here told SUNA correspondent that the Nigerian interior minister, the head of the session, explained to al-Nasir's faction that the separation could not be the (?sole) solution, but through negotiations the so-called grievances could be surpassed.

SUNA correspondent, however, reported that the first article of the agenda took the whole time of Friday morning session and Thursday session as the negotiating parties would be divided into subcommittees later. Every subcommittee will be in charge of thoroughly discussing one of the article's paragraphs and submit specific proposals on it before moving to the (?second) article, said the correspondent.

The first article includes the Sudanese identity, national unity, ethnic, cultural and religious diversity, and equality which is based on citizenship, human rights, liberties, and freedom of worship.

Committees Set Up

*AB3105130592 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English
1030 GMT 31 May 92*

[Text] Three committees have been set up by the Sudanese peace conference holding [as heard] in Abuja, Nigeria, to examine details of various issues and the nine-point agenda before the delegates. The setting up of the committees came at the end of the general discussion on all the items on the agenda. The Nigerian special envoy on the peace talks, Mr. Olu Sanu, told newsmen yesterday that the committees were those on political arrangements, sharing of wealth, and judicial system. Mr. Sanu said that committees, which had two members from each of the three delegations, met yesterday and are expected to meet today so as to enable them to report to the plenary session when it reconvenes on Monday.

The committees are being chaired by Nigerian officials. A Voice of Nigeria correspondent covering the talks reports that all the parties to the conference have agreed

to serve on the three committees, thereby raising the hope for the success of the Abuja peace conference.

In another development, the Sudanese Government delegation has accused the Torit faction of the Sudan[ese] People's Liberation Army [SPLA] of working against the success of the talks. The delegation, in a statement in Abuja, said that while it had been making concessions to keep the talks going, the Torit faction of the SPLA had continued to delay progress over what it called minor details. It said that despite an agreement on Friday that there should be no state religion, the Torit group threatened to withdraw unless an extra prohibition clause was included in the constitution to that effect.

In a separate statement, the SPLA maintained that each delegation remained firm on its demand for either a secular, democratic, pluralistic, and multiparty Sudan or the exercise of the right to self-determination. The SPLA dismissed as false and unfounded a claim by Khartoum that it had called for a cease-fire.

The Nasir faction of the SPLA has said that it should not take active part in the other items on the agenda because it came to Abuja primarily to discuss self-determination through a referendum by the people of southern Sudan.

Acceptance of Shari'ah

*EA3105200092 Omdurman National Unity Radio
in Arabic 1315 GMT 31 May 92*

[Text] William Nyuon [Bany], leader of the Garang [Torit] delegation to the Abuja talks, has declared his delegation's acceptance of the application of Islamic shari'ah in the north to the exclusion of the south. This transpired during yesterday's lengthy discussion session on the sources of the law. Mr. Olagunji, the Nigerian minister of interior and chairman of the sitting, later stressed that what William Nyuon had said settled the matter, because it came from the leader of the delegation himself.

In a separate development, Mr. Peter [Bari] Waji, member of the Nasir [Lam Akol] faction, identified the sources arming the rebel movement. He mentioned that the movement had no differences with Arab states or the Arabs in general. He declared that most of the weapons currently being used by the rebels had originated in Arab states.

Documents and information which came to light recently confirm that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia now represents the main financial backer of rebel activities in the south, and that it is the primary supplier of weapons, equipment, and ammunition to the movement.

Rwanda

President Views Violence, Ties With Neighbors

EA3105175092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
30 May 92

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, yesterday visited the Karama commune, Gikongoro Prefecture, where he noted a net improvement in the food situation. The head of state, accompanied by the prefect of Gikongoro, Joseph Habyambere, and a number of mayors, visited famine-affected families he had first met in 1989. [passage omitted]

On political problems, the head of state strongly condemned actions knowingly or unknowingly aimed at weakening national unity to the advantage of the enemy, such as the troubles in Kigali on 28 and 29 May. He stressed that this proved that the enemy was already in our midst. Political party leaders, the president said, should teach their militants that the next victory belonged to those elected. Violence was not a concomitant of democracy, which should rather be accompanied by peace and tranquillity as a sign of the good coexistence of the three ethnic groups in Rwanda: the Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa.

The head of state also called for good relations to be reestablished between Rwanda and its neighbors, notably Burundi. The head of state said the Rwandan Government had never allowed armed elements to disturb the peace in Burundi. He noted that the sole interlocutor for negotiations with the Rwandan Patriotic Front was the Rwandan Government.

Zaire

Government Requisitions Oil Firms' Stockpiles

LD3105215792 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1900 GMT 31 May 92

[Excerpts] The oil shortage problem in the capital has been partially solved by a courageous and responsible government decision. The government has put an end to the oil companies' blackmail by requisitioning, on its own authority, the stockpiles for Kinshasa consumption stored in oil companies' tanks. The government has thus managed to solve a crisis which had already lasted about

72 hours and was about to paralyze the city's transport system. The whole thing started with a cabinet meeting on 29 May. We give you an excerpt from an interview with the acting spokesman, the secretary of state for foreign affairs.

[Begin acting spokesman recording] Given the health of the Zaire currency, the pricing of oil products was widely debated by the cabinet meeting. It was widely debated because oil companies had refused for a few days to sell their products as usual. [passage omitted]

Now that Zaire's currency has declined against the dollar, it is completely natural that oil companies demand that prices be revised upward. The government met the oil companies' demand by increasing the price from 72,800 to 79,800 [as heard] per liter last week. Following a further decline in the national currency, the oil circles demanded a further revision of the price, a more significant one this time.

Due to the immediate impact of a such price increase on the other sectors of the national economy—a national economy already sick—the government shouldered its responsibility toward all economic sectors and the people to give the oil companies, under the current difficult situation, a subsidy estimated to compensate for their loss of earnings. The government would like to inform the public that this suggestion, which would not have adversely affected the oil companies' welfare, was rejected pointblank by these companies. This explains why, for two days now, gas stations have been closed in spite of the long gas lines.

Given the seriousness of the situation, which represented true defiance of the government, and in order to prevent the already sick national economy from dying of suffocation, the government has decided, in the interest of the entire country and while waiting for the talks between the two sides to reach a successful conclusion, to adopt the following measures: one, the purchase by the government of all the oil products available as well as the consignment stockpiles of oil products throughout the national territory; two, the requisitioning of the personnel, equipment, warehouses, transport, and distribution of oil products.

In order to reduce the burden on consumers regarding oil product pricing, the government has ordered the finance, economy, energy, privatization, and state investment ministries to make sure that audit operations be conducted on the management of oil distribution companies. [end recording]

Ethiopia

President Addresses Rally for 28 May Anniversary

EA2905130592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 0930 GMT 28 May 92

[Text] Today, 28 May, the first anniversary of the overthrow of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Dergue regime through the struggle of the oppressed people is being celebrated in a lofty spirit. The first anniversary of the overthrow of the Dergue regime was marked in particular by a huge gathering in Addis Ababa's Meskel Square for the celebrations.

The people carried placards, chanted peace slogans, and sang peace songs. They expressed their admiration for the discipline of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) forces a year ago, when they managed to gain control of Addis Ababa in a very short time and to maintain peace and order when the Dergue leaders were fleeing for their lives, leaving behind the people in great danger and fear. This stability has enabled the people to become acquainted with the culture of democracy for the first time in their history after 17 years of favoritism, misery, and war.

In his speech to the public at Meskel Square, President Meles Zenawi noted that the Dergue army, which had been regarded as invulnerable, was destroyed through the joint struggle of the oppressed; hence, the victory is beyond all victories. After the overthrow of the oppressive Dergue regime, the prime task of the EPRDF provisional government and the transitional government was to maintain peace and order throughout the country, something which it had not seen for years. In order to fulfill this first priority the democratic and human rights of society and individuals were respected and assured. He said that assuring these rights was the only way of bringing the people together and of making them work for the betterment of the country, which had been left lagging behind in poverty and backwardness. The conference which was held last year confirmed all this and heralded the opening of a new chapter in the country's history.

Assuring democratic rights and allowing the people to exercise the rights of organization, speech, and demonstration is a new experience. The antipeace forces have been exploiting the situation, however, to deceive the people and to advance their antipeace objectives in the people [words indistinct], the president noted. The antipeace forces hope to exploit the situation, taking advantage of the low level of consciousness of the people. It is impossible to put restrictions on the rights of the people. The president also said that we should become accustomed to a culture in which democracy is practiced without restriction.

He also recalled the previous regime's policy on democracy. It was not interested in tackling the issue of nationalities; instead it preferred to take the path of fighting. As a result it sank the country into fighting and

demonstrated that its policy was one of war. If the fighting is to cease and Ethiopia is to forge ahead along the path of peace, then the people should have the right to decide their future for themselves.

In his speech recalling the past year's achievements, the president noted that since the advent of respect for democratic rights, there had been clashes in some areas and it had been feared that this would cause great bloodshed. This problem was solved, however, with the help of the transitional government's charter.

Referring to the economy, the president said a new policy had been drafted to revive the devastated economy. With the help of this new policy the government is normalizing the situation. He then called on society and individuals to work very hard in order to revive and rebuild the economy of the country, which had been devastated by war and drought.

Speaking about reconstruction efforts, the president called on private investors, particularly local ones, to help themselves and their country since wide opportunities are open to them. He also called on the people to stand firm for the peaceful election of regional administrations since this is the main stage in the struggle to guarantee their rights and to boost economic development.

OLF Sets Conditions for Election Participation

EA3005144592 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo
Liberation in Oromo 1700 GMT 27 May 92

[Text] Finfinne [Addis Ababa]—The transitional government was formed following the agreement reached among the political organizations on resolving the problem of the Ethiopian empire and a peaceful transition to democracy. It was agreed in the transitional charter that people could exercise their democratic right to self-rule by electing administrators of their own choice within three months. This was not done, however, because of the problem created by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF).

It was agreed that the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) and EPRDF should confine their troops to facilitate the local and district elections, and the OLF acted accordingly. The OLF has confined its army, but the EPRDF refused to do so. As a result, the elections were disrupted by EPRDF troops who harassed OLF members and supporters, destroyed Oromo villages, and looted Oromo property.

Based on this fact and the fact that the success of the coming elections depends not only on the participation of foreign observers, the OLF Committee on the [Ethiopian National] Electoral Commission has issued a four-point statement on conditions to be met before the forthcoming elections.

The OLF Committee on the Electoral Commission has revealed that if all the necessary conditions for the elections are not met and the EPRDF army is not confined to barracks, the OLF cannot participate in the election.

Kenya

Moi Hosts Banquet for Visiting Namibian President

EA3105164592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi last night said Kenyans salute all those Namibian nationalists who never wavered from their struggle for liberty, human dignity, and equality. Noting that Kenya actively supported the Namibian liberation struggle, President Moi pointed out that Kenyans were proud to have contributed in their own small way to that struggle. He added that Kenya took special pride that in 1989 and early 1990 she was called upon by the United Nations to contribute a contingent of armed forces to the UN Transitional Assistance Group, UNTAG, in the preparations for Namibia's independence. President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi, during a banquet he hosted in honor of President Sam Nujoma, who is in the country for a four-day state visit.

President Moi hailed President Nujoma for pursuing a pragmatic policy of reconciliation since his country achieved independence. He said as a result, Namibia has maintained peace and stability at a time of widespread turmoil in many countries in Africa and around the world.

Concerning drought, President Moi said Kenya, like Namibia, has not been spared, adding that coupled with worldwide recession, the fragile economies of these countries have been drastically affected. President Moi commended Namibia for her efforts at redressing the situation and expressed hope that the nations shall emerge from the drought-attendant problems much stronger.

On South Africa, President Moi pointed out that Kenya supports the current negotiations for peace and calls upon all parties concerned to be fully committed to the peace process.

In his speech, President Sam Nujoma said he was grateful for the role Kenya played both morally and materially during Namibia's transition to independence. He specifically cited the crucial role by the large contingent of Kenyan UNTAG soldiers and police.

On change, President Nujoma said Namibia welcomes the winds of change currently sweeping across Africa, adding to the continent's rebirth and progress. However, he pointed out that despite many positive changes that had taken place in Africa, there was dire need for African leaders to solve their internal problems on the basis of dialogue and peaceful means.

Concerning sovereignty, President Nujoma expressed disappointment at the slow progress on the issue of securing the reintegration of Walvis Bay to the rest of Namibia. He said his government initiated bilateral negotiations with the South African Government to secure the Walvis Bay and off-shore islands.

He thanked President Moi and Kenyans for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him and his delegation.

Present during the occasion were the vice-president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and other distinguished guests.

Minister Meets With Visiting Ethiopian Delegation

EA2905170092 Nairobi KNA in English 0725 GMT 29 May 92

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 29 May (KNA)—The minister in the office of the president, Hon Nahashon Kanyi Waitheka, yesterday received in his office an Ethiopian delegation led by Ato [Mr.] Hayelom Araya, commander of the southern front and deputy minister of defence of [the] Transitional Government of Ethiopia.

During their meeting, the two ministers discussed a wide range of bilateral issues affecting the relations between the two countries, in particular the political and security matters along the common border, such as banditry, cattle rustling and the inflow of refugees into Kenya. Other issues discussed included the modalities for the return of Ethiopian properties brought into Kenya by fleeing civilians and soldiers of the previous regime in Ethiopia.

The two ministers agreed on the need for border administrators to meet as soon as possible to discuss methods of curbing the increased wave of insecurity occasioned by large number of arms floating in the region. [passage omitted]

Somali Group Asks To Meet Government Officials

EA3105221592 Nairobi KTN Television in English 0500 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Forces loyal to ousted Somali President Siad Barre under the command of General Muhammad [Said Hirsi] Morgan have camped only 10 km from the Kenyan border town of Ishakani in Kiunga of Lamu District [in eastern Kenya]. Reports reaching KTN said Gen. Morgan has sent a special message to the Kenyan Government to hold talks. The highly placed source monitoring the Kenyan border said over 60 military vehicles, including military tankers [as heard], are in the company of Gen. Morgan and his forces. Reports say

Kiunga and Ishakani, the Kenyan border towns, are under tight surveillance manned by the Kenya security forces. Gen. Morgan and his forces of an unspecified number, have been camping near the Somali border town on Ras Kiamboni since last Thursday [28 May].

Latest information obtained by KTN confirmed Kenyan authorities had not replied to the special message of Gen. Morgan to hold discussions and it was not possible to ascertain when the Kenyan Government officials would hold discussions with Gen. Morgan.

Gen. Morgan and his forces were pushed out of Kisumu and the southern coastline by the United Somali Congress, USC, forces led by Gen. Mohamed Farah Aidid. In recent weeks, the influx of Somali refugees has tremendously increased in Kiunga. Over 3,000 Somali refugees have entered the Kenyan border town in the past two weeks.

Planning Minister Comments on GDP, Inflation

*EA2905125092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 28 May 92*

[Text] Kenya's economy performed poorly last year due to the dismal performance in the agricultural sector. The real gross domestic product was a low 2.2 percent compared to last year's GDP growth rate of 4.3 percent. The current rate of inflation stands at 19.6 percent.

These figures were today released by the minister for planning and national development, Dr. Zachary Onyionka, when he addressed the press in his treasury building office. He said that the world economic recession had a significant bearing on the country's economy. The minister predicted that the rate of GDP growth in the next year will reduce to two percent. He called for tighter fiscal policy if this target is to be met.

Dr. Onyionka noted there was an improvement in the price of coffee, tea, and pyrethrum, and that tourism had a dynamic year. The information is contained in the economic survey 1992, also released by the minister.

Party Council Meets, Endorses Moi-Shikuku Meeting

*EA2905215092 Nairobi KNA in English
1710 GMT 29 May 92*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 29 May (KNA)—The National Governing Council [NGC] meeting of the ruling party KANU [Kenya African National Union] today fully endorsed the recent meeting between President Daniel arap Moi and the RD's [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]'s interim secretary general, Mr. Martin Shikuku. Addressing the press after the meeting, the KANU secretary general, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, said that President Moi did not only belong to KANU, but was a national president who had the right to see anybody in the country. Mr. Kamotho wondered why the opposition had been "yelling" to meet KANU officials, yet when an audience was accorded to one of them they turned against such a person.

The NGC today reminded members of the opposition and Kenyans at large that the presidency must be respected. The Council also ordered the attorney general, the police, and the provincial administration to deal with those mudslinging the president and showing disrespect to the president, according to the law.

Briefing the press after the national executive committee and the NGC meeting chaired by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi at parliament buildings today, the party's secretary general, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, said that the meeting also accused sections of the local press of misusing their freedom by mudslinging the ruling party and the president, malicious reporting, libel, and singing songs of the opposition.

He said that the NGC meeting urged all Kenyans of 18 years and above to exercise their democratic rights by registering as voters so that they can vote in people of their choice. The meeting reminded civil servants that they should give impartial service irrespective of which party they belonged [to] and be loyal to the government of the day.

The NGC appealed to the opposition to hold their election quickly so that they have the legitimacy to discuss national issues with KANU. KANU cannot sit and discuss national issues with the opposition because all the officials were interim, hence not legitimate, it was observed. The meeting also urged the parliamentary select committee investigating the recent intertribal clashes to speed up its work, so that those found guilty of instigating the clashes may be treated in accordance with the law.

Mr. Kamotho said that the meeting also expressed concern over the drought and food situation in the country which has been worsened by the presence of about 400,000 refugees from Somalia and Ethiopia in the country. The meeting called on party leaders and opposition activists to explain to Kenyans the true economic situation in the country and the food situation. "The security situation in the areas affected by the tribal clashes has been restored, therefore, those who moved out of their homes should return," Mr. Kamotho said. [passage omitted]

Police Break Up Rally, Arrest Kenyatta's Nephew

*EA3105121492 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 31 May 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] A nephew of the late President Kenyatta, Ngengi Muigai, was yesterday arrested by police outside Mzee Jomo Kenyatta's Gatundu home. This story forms the banner headline in all three national English Sunday papers.

In their story, the [SUNDAY] NATION reports that riot police arrested Muigai after exploding tear-gas canisters to disperse the crowd that had gathered for an abortive Democratic Party [DP] rally. Muigai reportedly had earlier tried to lead a crowd of about 20,000 people into the Gatundu stadium, which was cordoned off by over 30 police personnel clad in riot gear.

Interim party Chairman Mwai Kibaki is reported to have condemned the government action, stating that the move proved that the government was growing scared stiff of the DP.

The STANDARD ON SUNDAY highlights the fact that a Kenya National Democratic Alliance Party rally also was canceled at the last minute. The rally was planned for Uhuru Park, Nairobi, and no reason was given for the cancellation.

Release Reported

EA3105215092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 31 May 92

[Excerpt] Democratic Party [DP] activist Ngengi Muigai was released from police custody last night with no charges and asked to report to the Kiambu Criminal Investigation Division headquarters on Tuesday [2 June] morning. Addressing the press, Muigai said those who ordered police to throw tear gas into the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta's compound in Gatundu would be haunted by the nation's forefathers. He condemned police brutality in dispersing DP supporters in Gatundu yesterday. [passage omitted]

Somalia

USC Spokesman Rejects Foreign Troop Deployment

AB2905205092 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu
in Somali 1815 GMT 29 May 92

[Text] A spokesman for the United Somali Congress [USC], the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM], the Somali National Movement [SNM], the Somali Democratic Movement [SDM], and the Southern Somali National Movement [SSN] has said the organizations fighting for justice will never accept the deployment of foreign forces in Somalia. The spokesman said: We are an independent country and therefore we can never ever entertain any violation of our independence. We have

been shocked, the spokesman said, to hear the statements made by [UN representative] James Jonah to the effect that the USC was expansionist following the liberation of territories from Siad Barre and his remnant forces. The spokesman said this was clear evidence that James Jonah was unhappy with the ousting of blood-sucker Siad Barre, and that he had not been sincere in his effort to resolve Somali issues. Why did he not talk about the incident in which the [Manifesto] Group in the north of Mogadishu shelled commercial ships trying to dock at Mogadishu Port in a violation of the cease-fire agreement that was signed on 3 March, the spokesman asked.

James Jonah has said that peacekeeping forces will be sent to Berbera and Boosaso towns [in northern Somalia]. The spokesman said we would like to tell him that Berbera and Boosaso are Somali territory, and we will never accept the deployment of foreign forces in any part of Somali territory. The spokesman said the UN representative to Somalia has no right to violate the Somali people's sovereignty, dignity, and freedom.

The USC respected the cease-fire agreement and was not ready for further bloodshed. We would like to remind the UN representatives in Somalia and the world outside that:

- (1) The USC accepted the dispatch of a five-man civilian team to Mogadishu in line with the agreement signed with the United Nations.
- (2) The USC has accepted in principle that the security of the UN representatives should be ensured, and right now commits itself to this.

The spokesman said: We were displeased by the UN representative's claims to the media that the USC had rejected the idea of a 50-member UN peacekeeping force. These claims were far from the truth, given that everything had been made clear in the agreements which were signed with the United Nations with the improved security in Mogadishu. Since the implementation of the cease-fire and the liberation of many regions from Siad Barre, we expected the UN [words indistinct] by James Jonah who showed his displeasure with the ouster of Siad Barre and the victories scored by the righteous organizations. The spokesman said James Jonah had ignored the mistakes being committed by the Manifesto Group which had entered into an agreement with Siad Barre and enjoyed no confidence or support from the Somali masses.

De Klerk Discusses ANC 'Threats' of Mass Action

MB3105154392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1535 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk on Sunday said threats of mass action by the ANC [African National Congress] to force his government's hand towards an interim government would make no contribution to a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported that Mr de Klerk commented on the threats during a speech at Vereeniging during the unveiling of a memorial in honour of Boer negotiators in the treaty that led to the peace of Vereeniging on May 31, 1902.

Mr de Klerk said he believed negotiations could succeed, but he could not ignore the partial failure of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II and a hardening of attitudes displayed by some participants.

He added that major progress had been made at Codesa.

It was the duty of every leader to work for peace and not for personal gain, he said.

Mr de Klerk said South Africa and its people could not afford more conflict and loss of life.

Leaves for Foreign Tour

MB3105202492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2012 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk says all leaders in South Africa should commit themselves to a peacefully negotiated settlement, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport before his departure for Russia, Japan and Singapore, Mr de Klerk, said such commitment should create confidence among the people of South Africa and should not be part of a lip service hiding a double agenda.

He said it would be regrettable if some leaders taking part in the negotiation process would not be prepared to complete the process.

Threats and other actions would serve no purpose and South African leaders could only reach a permanent agreement through negotiation.

Mr de Klerk appealed to political leaders to urge their followers to refrain from violence.

He said his trip to Russia and Japan had important dimensions and that his visit to Tokyo in particular had far-reaching economic implications.

Shortly before Mr de Klerk's departure, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was sworn in as acting state president by Mr Justice Eloff.

Foreign Minister Botha Returns From Senegal Talks

MB2905155092 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 29 May 92

[Text] Closer ties could soon be established between South Africa and Senegal, the West African country which will soon take over the chairmanship of the OAU. This comes after a visit by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to Senegal, where he met that country's head of state, Mr. Abdou Diouf, and the foreign minister, Mr. Djibo Ka.

Mr. Botha returned from Dakar early this morning. Our political staff reports that Mr. Botha's visit could be significant because President Diouf will soon take over the chairmanship of the OAU, and an important OAU summit is to be held in Dakar in less than a month.

A spokesman from Mr. Botha's office declined to comment on whether South Africa's readmittance to the OAU had been raised at the meeting. However, he said bilateral ties had been discussed.

'Confrontation' Over Goldstone Findings Analyzed

MB3005122692 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 30 May 92 p 2

[Article by John Perlman, chief reporter: "Goldstone Row One Big Mix-Up"]

[Text] A monumental mix-up between the Goldstone Commission's latest interim report on public violence and a press statement reflecting the commission's position on other specific investigations was responsible for this week's confrontation between the ANC [African National Congress] and the Government over who was responsible for political violence.

Initial reports suggested the interim report laid the blame for the violence at the feet of the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] which it did not. This interpretation was seized on by government officials, who said Mr Justice Goldstone had vindicated the police's conduct during the violence.

The confusion arose when the Government released, four weeks after it was submitted, the second interim report of the Goldstone Commission at the same time as Goldstone issued a press release on progress with inquiries into violence in six specific Natal and Transvaal communities.

The two documents drew differing conclusions on issues that were not directly related.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela reacted, on the basis of the initial interpretations of the commission's findings, by rejecting the interim report as superficial. It is thought that a call from Goldstone may have caused the ANC last night to retreat quickly from this position. Goldstone himself has refused to comment publicly on the row.

Last night the ANC blamed the Government for fostering the confusion between the two documents, as it had been in possession of the interim report for more than a month before making it public. This was done at the same time as Goldstone issued his press release.

Reaction could not be obtained from Minister of Law and Order Hennis Kriel, the man who first trumpeted the press report as exonerating the Government from allegations of being involved in political violence.

In its interim report, the Goldstone Commission did not exonerate the security forces of all responsibility for the violence, nor did it reach superficial conclusions on the issue, as charged by the ANC.

Press reports this week suggested that the commission had drawn an overall conclusion that the political violence was primarily due to rivalry between the ANC and IFP.

In fact, that charge was made in Goldstone's press release regarding six specific communities—Umlazi, Empangeni and Imbali in Natal, and the Vaal, Soweto and Alexandra areas in the Transvaal.

In that press release the judge said violence in the six areas was primarily caused by "the political battle between supporters of the ANC and the IFP". Security force misconduct, even if allegations of such were proved, "would not have been possible" without this ongoing battle, he said.

The interim report, however, which was submitted to the State President at the end of April, said the primary causes of violence in the country were "many and complicated". These included the economic, social and political imbalances caused by apartheid; use of police and the army to maintain racial discrimination; conflict between the ANC and IFP; and criminal elements taking advantage of unrest.

The interim report said it was not possible to apportion blame for political violence "even if that dubious exercise were relevant".

Earlier this week Kriel said Goldstone had presented "indisputable evidence of what the Government and the SAP [South African Police] have been saying all along", that they could not be blamed for violence.

Mandela said as a result of this that Goldstone's conclusions were superficial and ignored the fact that the ANC-IFP rivalry "has been fostered and manipulated by the South African Government and its security forces".

Some jurists close to the commission indicated that Goldstone's findings—made in his interim report—that

there was no "third force" dismissed the notion of a single secret organisation "orchestrating political violence on a wide front".

The commission has not, however, ruled out the possibility of smaller groups—possibly with right-wing links—acting covertly in more limited areas to foment violence.

The press release, they say, was intended to explain why the commission would not be setting up specific inquiries in the six trouble spots.

The document says as much: "In the circumstances the commission has decided that no good purpose would be achieved by setting up multiple committees to inquire into specific allegations of past violence and intimidation in the areas in question. Such inquiries would necessarily be extremely lengthy and costly."

Political observers believe the heat of the debate around Goldstone's findings—and the consequent confusion over the two documents—is due in part to Mandela's strong criticism in Geneva and again in Helsinki of the Government's alleged role in the violence as well as the vigour of Kriel's statements in response.

ANC Statement

*MB2905193792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1915 GMT 29 May 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress, Friday, 29 May 1992]

[Text] For the past two days the mass media have carried reports of a press statement issued (on the 27th May) by the Hon Justice R.J. Goldstone, chairman of the Commission of Enquiry regarding the prevention of public violence and intimidation.

As you know, the ANC [African National Congress] responded to these reports when we opened the policy conference of the ANC yesterday. We have since obtained the actual report of the commission.

We are greatly disturbed at the gross discrepancy between the press statement and the report, as well as the role of the South African Government in propagating a view of the report which they knew was false.

The report has been in the hands of the government for four weeks. The government then chose to concentrate the attention of the public on the press release so as to divert attention from contents of the report.

We are deeply disturbed at the manner in which the government has manipulated the press release in order to focus public attention on issues that are not covered in the report of the commission.

We consider the actions taken by the government to be scandalous and reprehensible in the extreme.

Government ministers have trumpeted the view that the commission had no doubt that the primary cause of the violence is the "political battle between supporters of the ANC and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]".

In reality, the report identifies more than ten causes of the violence and at no stage suggests a so-called "primary" cause.

In fact, the state first historical cause of the violence in the report is the apartheid system itself.

The second is the fact that, as the report states, "the police force and the army have, for many decades, been the instruments of oppression by successive white governments....!"

The third is the impact of the process of negotiations between the government and formerly banned organisations on what the report describes as "the government supported IFP", as well as the army and police which continue to view these organisations as enemies.

Later on, the commission does indeed state that members and supporters of the IFP and the ANC have been guilty of many incidents that have resulted in the deaths of and injury to large members of people. At no stage does it state that this is the primary cause of the violence.

Furthermore, the government ministers have made strenuous efforts to fabricate the view that the report exonerates both the government and the security forces from the violence.

Once more, the reality is that the commission states that part of the violence is attributable to state complicity in undercover activities, including criminal conduct on the part of the security forces, well-documented criminal acts by members of the SAP [South African Police] and the kwaZulu Police, the failure of the South African Government to prevent such criminal conduct, as well as its failure to ensure that the guilty are promptly and adequately punished.

The report of the commission goes further to criticise the failure of the government to act on such matters as the carrying of dangerous weapons and stopping the use of hostels as bases from which to carry out acts of violence.

In spite of the fact that the commission says it has no evidence to prove the existence of a "third force", described as "a sinister and secret organisation orchestrating political violence on a wide front", it is clear from what we have said that the commission is convinced of the involvement of the government and elements of the state machinery in the violence.

Whereas the government ministers suggest that only the ANC and the IFP should take measures to control and discipline their members, the fact of the matter is that the report also calls on both the SAP and the SADF [South African Defense Force] to do precisely the same.

In response to the suggestions made in the report, we would like to state the following: (A) The ANC fully supports the decision of the National Peace

Committee to convene a meeting of all leaders as soon as possible to discuss the escalating violence in the country; (B) We believe that this meeting should also discuss the report of

the commission; and (C) The ANC will take all necessary additional steps to ensure

proper control of all our members and will continue to co-operate with both the National Peace Committee and the commission to the best of our ability. Issued by:

The Department of Information and Publicity,

P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg.

29 May 1992.

Deputy Minister Comments

MB3005065692 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] The deputy minister of justice, Mr. Danie Schutte, has rejected the ANC's [African National Congress] claim that the government misrepresented the findings of the Goldstone commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation.

The head of the ANC's Foreign Affairs Department, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, said earlier that the government had implied that the report cited rivalry between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] as the main cause of the violence. Mr. Mbeki said this was a misrepresentation of the report.

Mr. Schutte said that the Goldstone report stated unambiguously that the main cause of violence was the political battle between ANC and IFP supporters. He added that the government had taken note of criticism of government agencies, and that it had taken immediate steps to remedy the situation.

He therefore found it worrying that the ANC still refused to recommit itself to the letter and spirit of the National Peace Accord.

Buthelezi Reacts

MB3005121792 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] The president of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he is prepared to accept the findings of the Goldstone commission of inquiry that Inkatha had played a role in the violence.

Speaking at a rally at Vulindlela near Pietermaritzburg, Dr. Buthelezi said he accepted that without the political will of the IFP and the ANC [African National Congress], there could not be peace in South Africa.

The party therefore renewed its commitment to peace and would continue to participate in local and regional dispute committees. The party also remained committed to the National Peace Accord.

Dr. Buthelezi called on the president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, to join him in holding peace rallies in this country. He said that they should show that they were serious about bringing an end to the violence.

Goldstone Criticism

*MB0106094492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0908 GMT 1 Jun 92*

[Text] Pretoria June 1 SAPA—Mr Justice R J Goldstone on Monday [1 June] criticised the way in which the government had handled the release of the Goldstone Commission's second interim report, saying it had led to unfortunate confusion. He said the commission had not exonerated elements in the security forces from contributing to violence in South Africa [SA]. But, Mr Justice Goldstone said, action by the security forces alone could not meaningfully curb violence in Transvaal and Natal areas.

The primary cause of the present violence in these areas was the political battle between supporters of the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party, and the violence could not abate until these organisations' leaders had taken appropriate steps to cause their supporters to abandon violence as a political weapon.

He said the commission was concerned by the manner in which its views were unfairly and selectively used by public representatives who for some weeks had been in possession of all the information. "This led to unfortunate confusion. That could not have happened if all interested parties and particularly a signatories to the National Peace Accord had been placed in possession of the commission's report before government and police spokesmen made public comment on it." The commission recommended that steps be taken to avoid a repetition of this occurrence.

Mr Justice Goldstone said no evidence at all had to date been placed before the commission which would justify a finding that there was a third force, but the commission would continue to inquire into any future allegations or evidence relevant to the cause or causes of public violence and intimidation.

"The commission in no way sought to apportion blame for violence in South Africa as between any organisation. Inquiries which are currently being conducted by the commission would make it highly inappropriate to do so." These inquiries related inter alia to the involvement in current violence of the SA Defence Force, the SA Police, the Inkatha Freedom Party, the kwaZulu police and the African National Congress. On the allegations

currently being investigated, the commission had expressed no views or conclusions, he said.

"The commission appeals to all South Africans together to take appropriate steps to put an end to the present violence causing such distress."

ANC Concludes Four-Day Policy Conference 31 May

Bracing for Mass Action

*MB3105150392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1421 GMT 31 May 92*

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was bracing itself for confrontation with the government, with a campaign of mass action to break the current deadlock in negotiations.

The ANC emerged from its four-day policy conference on Sunday in Johannesburg with a commitment to a rolling campaign of mass action which could include general strikes, sit-ins, stayaways and demonstrations.

ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II had clearly drawn the battlelines.

"At Codesa II, the government plunged the negotiations process into a crisis and set itself on a confrontation course with our people."

Responding to a question at a news conference on Sunday, ANC President Mr Nelson Mandela said if the government "remained deaf" to ANC concerns, then the limits of negotiations had to be coupled with mass action.

Mr Ramaphosa said the failure of Codesa II to deliver the promised package, which would usher in the transition to democracy had afforded the ANC with an opportunity to use its power on the ground and to force the government out of power.

"The conference has given us our battle orders in the form of a campaign aimed at:

—ensuring the release of all political prisoners.

—realising a sovereign and elected constitution making body.

—establishing an interim government of national unity.

—creating the conditions for a free and fair election."

Acknowledging publicly that constitutional negotiations had reached their lowest ebb, Mr Ramaphosa said

although the ANC was committed to negotiations, the organisation could not say there was no alternative to negotiations.

"In our view there is no alternative to struggle. The involvement of our people, through struggle, in the negotiations process must be a consistent effort."

Mr Mandela said President F.W. de Klerk has failed to take action to end violence, an issue which soured their relationship.

He said if the government failed to cooperate, then the ANC had to use power to solicit the expected cooperation.

Detailing proposals on ending violence, which the government had not heeded, Mr Mandela said the carrying of dangerous weapons in public had always been a criminal offence, but Mr de Klerk had taken the inexplicable step to allow the display of dangerous weapons in public.

He said despite agreement that hostels were a source of violence and should be phased-out and transformed into family units with one entrance monitored by the police, Mr de Klerk failed to act.

Mr Mandela said innocent residents were attacked and their houses taken over with impunity, the government not taking action.

"If Mr de Klerk allows things of this nature to happen, do not expect me to keep quiet," Mr Mandela added.

A visibly perturbed Mr Mandela said the policies of the ANC [African National Congress] as a democratic movement were not determined by the personal relations between him and Mr de Klerk.

The ANC did not hide the fact that the campaign of mass action under the slogan: "From corruption, murder, and mismanagement to democracy, justice and good government" was aimed at unseating the government.

Mr Ramaphosa said the ANC policy guidelines were a challenge to President de Klerk's government. If it had turned its back on "white minority" rule and committed itself to a negotiated solution, then the time had arrived to display that commitment in practice.

The ANC reiterated its demand for an elected constitution making body vested with sovereign powers to draft and adopt the constitution as the only path to democracy, he said.

Mr Ramaphosa said the constitution making body could not be subjected to a veto by any other body and especially any house of losers.

Paper Details Plan

MB3005132992 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 30 May 92 pp 1-2

[Article by Shaun Johnson and Esther Waugh: "Huge Mass Action Campaign Planned"]

[Text] Mass action on a scale not yet seen in South African history will be considered today at the ANC's [African National Congress's] vital national policy conference at Nasrec [National Exhibition Center], Johannesburg.

A document entitled "Alliance Programme of Action" is in the possession of Saturday Star. It sets out a plan—agreed to by leaders of the ANC, Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the South African Communist Party [SACP]—for a countrywide campaign of marches, demonstrations and strikes to break the deadlock with the Government after Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 2.

The plan provides for "rolling" actions rather than a campaign within a limited timeframe—and it signals unequivocally that the ANC intends from now on to make high-profile mass action an integral part of its negotiating strategy.

The draft tripartite document forms the basis for crucial discussions at the ANC conference, which will lead to a final resolution tomorrow.

The document is presented to delegates "not as a blueprint or set of instructions, but rather as a flexible guide towards developing a programme of action for the alliance." But it carries tremendous weight, having been drafted by national and regional members of the executive structures of the alliance at a summit meeting on May 13.

The document targets the third week in July for "unprecedented and sustained" mass action including strikes, marches and occupations.

If approved by the conference, the comprehensive programme will get under way with the ANC Youth League organising June 16 events under the slogan "Youth action for the vote, peace and democracy."

South African "Freedom Day" on June 26 will be part of the build-up towards breaking the negotiation deadlock in the alliance's favour, the document says. Intensified action will then be implemented on a regular basis, according to prevailing conditions.

The document says "activities like people's assemblies are appropriate forums for projecting our demands and preparing for elections."

A special ANC conference, including representatives of the alliance, will be held at the beginning of July and a broader forum with the Patriotic Front has been suggested for July 10.

The programme of action was first discussed by the ANC, SACP and Cosatu two days before Codesa 2, and has since been revised after the ANC and the Government failed to agree on transitional arrangements.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela firmly linked negotiations to mass action in his opening address to the ANC conference on Thursday [28 May].

"The negotiations at Codesa must be supported by other means of struggle. A draft alliance programme of action will be discussed here."

Mandela said a special committee had been set up with the primary task of linking the negotiation process to practical action by the ANC. The main aim of the comprehensive programme would be to dispose of the National Party Government and to establish a democratically elected government in the shortest possible time.

The tripartite alliance says in the draft programme of action that the outcome of Codesa 2 demonstrated "loudly and clearly" that the Government was not prepared to accept meaningful democracy.

The alliance said the mass action was aimed at achieving an interim government and democratic elections for a new constitution.

Other key demands included:

- The implementation of Codesa decisions within agreed time frames.
- An end to "state-sponsored violence."
- An independent commission of inquiry into corruption and death squads.

The programme would include "unprecedented mass action if our bottom lines are not met, a highly organised election campaign and enhanced participation of our members in the negotiation process."

Withdrawal of Defense Bill

*MB2905153192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1455 GMT 29 May 92*

[Text] Johannesburg May 29 SAPA—The African National Congress's [ANC] security commission—one of 11 bodies beefing up the organisation's general policy—on Friday [29 May] called on the government to withdraw the Defence Amendment Bill, saying its tabling in Parliament undermined negotiations at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

The resolution was released after the commission met at Nasrec [National Exhibition Center], outside Johannesburg, to map out a strategy to deal with security.

Saying the bill provided for the maintenance of whites-only military conscription at a time when the intention was to eliminate racist legislation, the resolution

demanding the government negotiate in good faith the creation of a non-racial and impartial defence force.

"We demand that an urgent meeting of the Management Committee of Codesa be convened to deal with this threat to the negotiation process. We call on conscripts to continue to defy the whites-only call-up," said the commission.

It added that all Patriotic Front members should be contacted to participate in a unified rejection of the bill.

Economic Policy Document

*MB3005143192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1402 GMT 30 May 92*

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg May 30 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress], in its third day of a national policy conference in Johannesburg, on Saturday [30 May] announced it had dropped outright nationalisation and would merely use the tactic as an option.

Nationalisation was but one of many instruments the ANC would employ if it came to power.

Titled "Growth and Development Path for a Democratic South Africa", the ANC's economic policy is based on that of a mixed economy.

"Such a mixed economy will foster a new and constructive relationship between the people, the state, the trade union movement, the private sector and the market."

It envisages a dynamic private sector, employing the skills and acumen of all South Africans.

In addition to a private sector, the policy document also said the state would be encouraged to participate in certain ventures according to the balance of evidence.

"The state should respond to the needs of the national economy in a flexible way, and be guided by the balance of evidence, when deciding for or against various economic policies.

"Such flexibility means assessing the balance of evidence when deciding the merit of:

—increasing public sector economic activity through, for example, nationalisation (subject to compensation) or by means of purchasing a shareholding in companies through the market process;

—establishing new public corporations or joint ventures between the state and the private sector;

—reducing the role of the public sector, for example, through privatisation with adequate measures to protect the rights of workers, especially employment."

Turning to conglomerates, the ANC accepted that the concentration of economic power in a few hands was

detrimental to balanced economic development. But it was not averse to monopolies.

"However, the ANC will introduce anti-monopoly, anti-trust and mergers policies in accordance with international norms and practices to curb monopolies, continued domination of the economy by a minority within the white minority and promote greater efficiency in the private sector."

Head of the Department of Economic Planning, Mr Trevor Manuel described the economic policy as mere guidelines.

Mr Max Sisulu, dealing with nationalisation, said given the South African situation, it was decided to keep it as an option.

"We are not dogmatic about nationalisation. There are other instruments we would want to use. But nationalisation depends on a cost-benefit analysis. If the costs outweigh the benefit, then we cannot go ahead and nationalise a particular company," he said.

Decisions Reviewed

MB3105190992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1836 GMT 31 May 92

[By Neil Lewis]

[Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] ended a four-day policy conference near Johannesburg on Sunday with delegates substantially fleshing out its original guiding document, the Freedom Charter.

For sheer detail, the conference eclipsed past meetings when the Freedom Charter was drawn up in Kliptown, Johannesburg, in 1955, exiled members gathered in Morogoro, Tanzania, in 1969, yet another gathering in Kabwe, Zambia, in 1985, and the ascendancy to power of Mr Nelson Mandela at the ANC's first legal congress inside South Africa in 1991.

"It is our historic mission to bring democracy to our people. The success and organisation of this conference bears testimony to that mission," ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa declared at the close of the conference at Nasrec [National Exhibition Center].

To this end, the ANC adopted its most wide-ranging policies, highlighting a democratic, accountable bicameral parliament, abrogating its total commitment to wholesale nationalisation by calling for a mixed economy and emphasising the role of a bill of rights.

Rejecting federalism at a national level, the ANC's 700 delegates representing branches and regions through the country said they would only accept one-person-one-vote in a unitary state.

It accepted a system of proportional representation instead of voting for a single candidate to represent geographically outlined constituencies.

The parties would then get a share of the members of parliament in proportion to their share of the vote.

Government would be a three-tier system for national, regional and local structures.

"A bill of rights and principles of non-racialism, non-sexism and democratic accountability shall apply at all three levels of government," the plenary session accepted.

The parliament would consist of a national assembly and senate.

The national assembly would be elected according to universal franchise and would be charged with control of the budget and the preparation and adoption of the country's main laws.

The senate would represent regions and would have the power to review, refer and delay legislation.

"It will also have special responsibility for promoting regional development and for ensuring respect for the principles of the bill of rights. It will not have these powers, however, in regard to legislation dealing with the budget," the ANC said.

The organisation further proposes that a president with ceremonial and executive powers should be chosen by the national assembly.

He would be charged with supervising the functions of the cabinet acting through a prime minister who was accountable to parliamentarians.

The bill of rights would guarantee children's, workers' and women's rights and would also secure equal status for languages, culture and religion.

The environment would also be protected.

The ANC says it will get rid of the death penalty.

Property rights would also be enshrined in a new constitution, but the bill of rights would establish the principles and procedures whereby land rights would be restored to those deprived of them.

A land court would be created to specifically deal with expropriation in the public interest. The court would be required to adjudicate with regard to fair compensation.

The ANC also has accepted the principle of affirmative action, which would be law-governed, progressive and equitable [word indistinct] ensure advancement of the disadvantaged without freezing present privileges.

On the economy, the ANC effectively dropped its insistence on nationalisation, saying it would only be employed as an option—a political instrument, but the emphasis would be on a mixed economy.

The state would intervene in the public interest, either through nationalisation, setting up joint ventures with the private sector or further deregulating the public sector.

Sports and recreation would be facilitated to promote national unity, while foreign policy would consist of non-alignment and promote international cooperation and the protection of the environment.

It envisaged participation in bodies such as the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, among others.

The ANC, after a special negotiations commission was convened, said it was wholly committed to the negotiation process.

But it would adopt strong "mass action" programmes to force the government to change. The middle of July was earmarked as the deadline for the "rolling mass action".

"It will be through the consistent pursuit of these guidelines and programme of action that our movement can be consolidated and become more effective.

"The dream which started in Kliptown in 1955 has become a near reality. What we need is to make it a complete reality," said Mr Ramaphosa in his closing remarks.

Foreign Policy Guidelines

*MB3105164292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1623 GMT 31 May 92*

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA—A democratic South African foreign policy would be guided by the new world order following the collapse of the eastern European communist bloc, the ANC [African National Congress] said at its policy guideline conference on Sunday [31 May].

The ANC desired a non-aligned South Africa, which would not affiliate to any international military bloc and would promote international cooperation and environmental conservation.

South Africa under an ANC government would join the Organisation of African Unity, the Commonwealth and continue as a member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and would seek membership of the African Development Bank.

The ANC qualified the country's relations with international financial institutions and said they would be conducted in such a way as to protect the integrity of domestic policy formulation and the interests of its people and the economy.

The organisation said South Africa would remain a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and would help create a world free of nuclear weapons as well as other weapons of mass destruction.

In the ANC's view inter-African relations would be built on the basis of regional development through organisations such as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Economic Community of West African States.

South Africa's membership of regional organisations would have to ensure balanced regional development so that the country's inclusion in these organisations did not impact adversely on the economies of member countries.

The ANC said South Africa would aim to establish a professional foreign service, in which training, employment equity and affirmative action would be an important component for the attainment of high standards of service.

SABC Restructuring

*MB3105131692 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 31 May 92*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has called for the immediate restructuring of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]. The organization's policy on public broadcasting, adopted today at the end of a four-day conference in Johannesburg, specifies that the SABC must be independent of the ruling party.

At a media briefing at the end of the conference the ANC said its sport policy included a separate sports ministry and tax incentives for sport development. It was opposed to South African sports participants' competing internationally with symbols associated with apartheid, including the Springbok emblem.

Media Policy Explained

*MB3105175792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1721 GMT 31 May 92*

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA—Mere declarations of media freedoms were not enough, but had to be underpinned by an equitable distribution of media resources, development programmes and a deliberate effort to engender a culture of open debate, the ANC [African National Congress] concluded at its policy conference on Sunday.

The ANC stated its commitment to media freedom and a charter which would set out broad principles, adding that the promotion of these freedoms would contribute immensely to the democratic process.

Elements of this charter should find expression in the constitution and a bill of rights, while others would be realised through legislation.

All people shall have the right of access to information held or collected by the state or other social institutions subject to any limitations provided for in a constitution or a bill of rights.

The ANC said no institutional or legislative measures should restrict the free flow of information or impose censorship over the media and other information agencies.

All media should subscribe to a standard of practice and/or a code of conduct agreed upon among the producers and distributors of public information, communication and advertising.

There shall be no restriction on private broadcasting initiatives beyond the accepted constitutional constraints and technical regulations arising out of legislation governing the media, according to the ANC.

The ANC said measures will be taken to ensure that all communities have access to the technical means for the receipt and dissemination of information, including electricity, telecommunications and other facilities.

Affirmative action will be implemented to provide financial, technical and other resources to those sectors of society deprived of such means.

The ownership of media resources, production facilities and distribution outlets shall be subjected to anti-monopoly, anti-trust and merger legislation.

The state should use its resources to promote and strengthen democracy, including monitoring the media for gender and race biases.

Media workers shall be protected by law from disclosing their sources of information.

The ANC also charged the state and media institutions to provide facilities for the training and upgrading of media workers.

Training programmes and school curricula shall include mechanisms aimed at empowering communities in their endeavours to publish and to broadcast.

Gunmen Fire on Police After Mandela Speech 31 May
MB3105122692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1215 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA—Gunmen opened fired on police at Phola Park on Sunday [31 May], shortly after African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela addressed squatters at the troubled settlement.

Police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said police did not return fire and no one was injured in the AK47 rifle attack.

"Unknown persons fired several rounds with an AK47 at a police patrol...moments after Mr. Mandela spoke. The

police did not return fire and the attackers immediately disappeared amongst the shacks," Capt Opperman said in statement.

Police were hunting the attackers in the squatter camp which is under virtual siege in what police say is an attempt to crackdown on criminal elements.

Police have said defence units linked to the ANC are operating in the area.

In another development at Phola Park, residents were moving razor wire placed around the camp, Capt Opperman said.

"The residents lifted the barbed wire and moved it well into the Palm Ridge/Eden Park Road, endangering the normal flow of traffic," he said.

"Police warned the persons in question to cease their deliberate provocative actions. When police moved towards the fence, the residents moved back."

Capt Opperman accused squatters of acting to attract television cameras.

Further Report

MB0106082092 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 1 June 92

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela has warned that violence in black townships could spill over into white areas. Mandela told thousands of squatters at the Phola Park camp on the East Rand yesterday that if the violence is left unchecked, it will inevitably spread to white areas. Within minutes of Mandela's departure from Phola Park bursts of fire rang out from two AK-47 rifles. Police say they didn't return fire and no one was injured, but police say at least eight people were killed in weekend political violence.

Inkatha Claims Policemen 'Recruited' by ANC
MB2905153092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1515 GMT 29 May 92

[Text] Durban May 29 SAPA—The Inkatha Institute on Friday [29 May] claimed it has in its possession a list provided by a highly-placed informant within the African National Congress [ANC] of more than 50 South African policemen countrywide who have been recruited by the ANC.

Institute spokesman Ed Tillet told SAPA in a telephone interview, his organisation had checked the authenticity of the list according to the ranks and names of the policemen, and had found it to be credible.

Mr Tillet said the institute had been in possession of the list for several weeks, but decided to release the information only now for "strategic purposes" on which he would not elaborate.

Refusing to reveal his source within the ANC, he said the institute was not prepared to further comment until its investigations into the matter had been completed.

Both the ANC and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel's office were approached for comment on Friday but were not available. SAP [South African Police] spokesmen in Pretoria declined to comment and referred SAPA back to Mr Kriel's office.

According to Mr Tillet, the information was meant to back up claims of open collusion between the ANC and the SAP in Natal violence, contained in an IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] memorandum addressed to Mr Kriel.

It is to be handed over to the Greytown district police commandant after an IFP protest march on Sunday at Ozwathini, near Tongaat in Natal, against alleged police harassment.

According to a statement by Mr Tillet, the memorandum alleges the SAP openly assisted and colluded with ANC members in attacking IFP supporters.

The document also alleges that crimes purportedly committed by ANC-aligned criminal elements in the area are seldom investigated.

Current Economic Problems, Remedies Discussed

*MB2905154192 Cape Town DIE BURGER
in Afrikaans 21 May 92 p 14*

[Unattributed article from the "Actuality" column: "South Africa on Inflation Treadmill: 'Strategic Vision Needed'"]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg—South Africa is caught on an inflation treadmill which will be difficult to get off unless there is a totally new way approach and strategic vision.

South Africa is on the way to becoming a poor country and, at the same time, pricing itself out of world markets. Meanwhile, its economic development problems are becoming bigger daily.

These somber facts about South Africa's manufacturing industry were reported last night by the executive director of the National Productivity Institute, Dr. Jan Visser. [passage omitted]

Dr. Visser said that South Africa can compete with any other country in the world technologically, as Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] has proved.

A new comprehensive strategic vision is what is needed in the manufacturing industry.

For example, South Africa's steel producers, without any doubt, have the capability to produce a competitively

priced product. What is obviously lacking is a market orientation to turn the technological capability into a profitable reality.

Dr. Visser also said that the gross domestic product is a reflection of a country's standard of living. South Africa's performance in this respect is tragic when one realizes that its standard of living from 1980 to 1990 has deteriorated by 1.1 percent annually.

Employment in the formal sector is also a source for great concern, because from 1982 there has been no growth in South Africa, but rather a decline of 5.4 percent in the total employment figures in manufacturing.

According to Dr. Visser, it is also perturbing when one compares the growth performance of South Africa's manufacturing sector over the last decade with that of other countries. In Korea, the annual growth rate in the manufacturing sector from 1980 to 1990 has been almost 13 percent, in Taiwan 8.5 percent, in Japan slightly over 5 percent, and in the United States just over 4 percent, as compared to a negative tendency in South Africa.

Labor productivity showed a positive rise from 1960 to 1980, but thereafter there has been virtually zero growth, and of late a sharp decline in labor productivity.

Capital productivity performance also appears weak. From 1977 to 1985 the productivity of fixed capital decreased at a rate of nearly 5 percent, while that for business capital rose by less than 1 percent.

Between 1970 and 1991 the productivity of fixed capital decreased by 40 percent. [passage omitted]

Dr. Visser added that although monetary measures do work and are necessary to fight inflation and generate international competition, they are not good enough.

What is also needed is for the salaries of all employees—white- and blue-collar workers—to keep abreast with productivity, and that a balance be maintained between salaries and productivity.

"Market orientation and people involvement is our challenge to convert the bleak economic period we are now experiencing into a flourishing industrial economy," Dr. Visser said.

SADF 'Front Companies' Striving for New Image

*MB2905145892 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 29 May-4 Jun 92 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "SADF [South African Defense Force] Secret Image Plans"]

[Text] NEW NATION has uncovered moves by the SA [South African] Defence Force (SADF) to amalgamate

14 front companies around the country in what seems to be an attempt to present its exposed covert structures with a new image.

In terms of the planned consolidation of its undercover operations, which all fall under a secret project "Operation Atlantic" the front companies will be amalgamated into a non-profit making company.

According to documents relating to the proposed plan, the company will be known as the Institute for Human Development.

Documents marked "secret" and which are in NEW NATION's possession, suggest that meetings to discuss the formation of the institute have been taking place since April.

According to one of the documents, funding for the institute will emanate from the army's secret fund which is run by a Brigadier Ferdi van Wyk.

It is also known that outgoing defence minister Roelf Meyer held a meeting at 7am on April 25 with a W. Theron, known to be spearheading preparations for the launch of the institute.

It is hoped that the formation of the institute will provide the front companies, some of which have been tainted by revelations of government funding, with a brand new image.

At the same time, this will enable the front companies to attract business from the private sector and help generate finances to make good possible shortfalls resulting from the exposure of the covert operations.

The institute's duties are to offer educational training packages in the form of courses, seminars and workshops to all members of the community, according to the SADF.

They will also serve as consultants, researchers and a communications group.

Meeting with senior officials of the SADF have been taking place and the memoranda mention a particular meeting which was held with chief of staff of the army, Lieutenant-General George Meiring.

While directors of the front organisations will jointly form the new management structure, they will still be subjected to the authority of a parallel body, which will screen and appoint personnel. It is believed this parallel body would be made up of SADF officers.

At a meeting between four people, H.J.K. Botha, Nick Haaroff, A. Kleynhans, Guy Boardman and an unnamed representative of the SADF on April 28 at an unspecified venue, defence force chiefs were given a report on progress made in the formation of the institute.

The "ad hoc" management of the institute was urged at this meeting to finalise the amalgamation of the front companies as soon as possible.

The SADF confirmed to NEW NATION that it was aware of the formation of the institute but said that it was not involved in any way.

According to one of the documents in NEW NATION's possession, the registration of the institute had been delayed because of an error related to the funding. The document says the reason why a contract had not yet been drawn up was that the finance (from the SADF's secret funds) to run the institute, was deposited in a wrong account.

The companies that are supposed to merge are Adult Education, MMD [expansion unknown], Equip and Goeie Nuus Verspreiders [Spreaders of Good News] from Pretoria, Betapers [Beta Press], NAP [expansion unknown] and Pietersburg Financial Consultants, New Perception from Bronkhorspruit, Leavede from Nelspruit, Dia Plus from Kimberley, Dynamic Teaching from Port Elizabeth, Montage from Cape Town, Creed Consultants from Pinetown and Laborel from Johannesburg.

A director of the front companies, Dynamic Teaching, Kooz van der Walt, confirmed that the institute was in the process of being formed. He said the idea was developed because of the need to have a rational organisation able to operate throughout the country as against the present loose one operating on a regional basis.

He, however, denied that the SADF was his employer and said it was simply a client. He also disputed claims that the SADF would fund the institute. But when told that there was documentary proof suggesting that funds would be provided from the SADF, he said this might have been known only to top management which he was not part of.

An SADF spokesperson said the defence force had an arrangement with consultants, who delivered, on a contract basis, "services for the development of own forces because the defence force did not have the skills or manpower required to provide this development training from its own resources.

"This arrangement is currently in the process of being rationalised."

The SADF statement did not explain what it meant by "own forces".

Paper Reports Criticism of New Armscor Offshoot
MB3005103092 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 29 May-4 Jun 92 p 17

[Article by Mondli Makhanya: "Swords Drawn Over Armscor's Offshoot"]

[Text] Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] offshoot Denel has barely settled into its new Pretoria head offices and already its *raison d'être* is being questioned.

While Armscor, which last year chopped its staff from about 27,000 to 16,000, remains the South African Defence Force's arms-procurement agency, commercialised Denel aims to concentrate on research and manufacturing. Armscor will buy whatever it needs from Denel and overseas companies.

By 1997, says Denel managing director Johan Alberts, the company hopes to produce 70 percent of its products for the civilian market rather than the military, as opposed to the present 15 percent.

However, Denel has attracted the ire of industrialists and peace groups. At the centre of the anti-Denel disenchantment is the fact that the company—still wholly owned by the state—is entering the marketplace on the state's back. It will use taxpayers' money to compete in a small electronics market, where the survival of many of its units will be difficult.

The need for some of Denel's 23 operations is also being questioned. These range from plants producing cricket bats and gold sticks to developing missiles and aircraft.

It is the missile production plants that are generating the most heated emotions. In the western Cape, for instance, there has been vigorous resistance from Rooi Els residents to Denel's missiles testing ground nearby.

The company's argument for its existence is that technological innovation is a prerequisite for economic growth and that, as it has been involved in this for the past 15 years while part of Armscor, it is natural for it to continue doing so. Were it to pack up and sell its R[and]2-billion worth of assets, these would have to be sold at scrap value in the marketplace because no other industry would have any use for them.

Dumping its qualified artisans into the small job market may also lead to an exodus of skills from the country, Denel maintains.

Econometric director Tony Twine argues in favour of Denel's existence, saying that provided its resources are utilised efficiently, the company has the capacity to compensate for the immense drain of the arms-manufacturing industry on the country's economy over the years.

Denel is not alone in trying to formulate a new role for itself: arms manufacturers around the world are being forced by the end of the Cold War to convert their arms-manufacturing capabilities to commercial use. A classic example is provided by a missile factory in the Commonwealth of Independent States which is now producing washing machines.

It is understood that the United States has offered to assist Denel in its endeavours. But while there may be economic reason for Denel's continued existence, it does not necessarily have business justification. The local electronics industry is already overtraded and private companies in the sector view with trepidation the competition of a government-backed enterprise.

Altron managing director Bill Venter expressed the reigning sentiment in the industry by saying that "the playing fields should be levelled. We hope that Denel will pay normal interest on foreign loans, will be subjected to normal taxes and that it will not be allowed to write off assets".

Another industry source said the entry of a state-backed enterprise would disrupt the industry, resulting in the loss of jobs. "I foresee the smaller companies not being able to compete and thus falling by the wayside. Jobs will definitely be lost in the process," he said.

But Denel chairman Johan Maree, a widely respected businessman, says he is determined to run the company in an efficient manner and points out that it now has to report to the state as a shareholder and also service loans. "We will be ruthless," he says, adding that the company will not hesitate to chop unprofitable units and that jobs will not be spared for their own sake. Alberts is aware of the glut of electronics companies in the local market, but says that "because of the high level of Denel's technology its products are of a more sophisticated nature and are therefore mainly aimed at foreign markets, with the local market a secondary market".

These forays into international markets are also a source of contention. Denel is particularly interested in seeing its aerospace arm enter into joint ventures with foreign companies in space research. It envisages using its "high-level technological abilities" in space projects, which would see it placing and operating satellites in low earth orbits.

"Developing that technology was folly in the first place," says a private-sector economist. "There is just no reason for us to be wasting resources trying to get involved in the space race when other countries are already so advanced in it. Besides, unless you are a super power or have ambitions of being a super power, do you really need a space programme?"

Whatever the pros and cons of Denel, the fact is that years of defending apartheid at any cost necessitated the development of hi-tech enterprises. The object now is to determine how best to neutralise them without forfeiting the investment altogether.

30 May Press Review on Current Events, Issues MB3005173392

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Government Handling of Report Adds to Flames—"The confusion between the ANC and the Government over what the Goldstone Commission's interim report was supposed to have said is a perfect example of what damage can be caused by lack of proper communications, especially when politicians put point-scoring ahead of the public interest. In a sense it is an issue that overrides many of the points raised in the interim report

and the commission's unrelated press release," states the page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 30 May. The ANC believes that the timing of the release of the interim report to coincide with the press release on the examination of violence in six Natal townships was done by the government to "deliberately" sow "maximum confusion". In the press release "the judge lays the primary blame for political violence on the ANC-IFP conflict—while the interim report gives wider reasons for violence countrywide". The claim by the law and order minister that the press release "exonerated the police from the violence" is "astonishing" as he had had four weeks to acquaint himself with the interim report and "it should have been obvious to him that the press release was dealing with particular issues". "The reason Judge Goldstone issued the interim report was his concern that 'urgent steps are required to contain violence'. But with the ANC considering mass action in support of political aims and the Government saying it will not bow to such pressure, the unfortunate way the report was released may have added to the flames."

SOUTH

SABC Under Siege—"The SABC is under siege because of two important issues," says Cape Town SOUTH in English for 23-27 May in its page 8 editorial. "Firstly it refuses to bow to worker demands to pay them decent salaries for their contribution to the corporation. Secondly, and most problematically, the SABC remains a propaganda mouthpiece for the white ruling elite." "The SABC is a public utility service, financed by money from taxpayers—blacks included." "The public has a right to demand fair, balanced and non-partisan news and programmes." "However...the SABC remains an instrument of propaganda for the ruling National Party." "The party's success in previous whites-only elections and referenda was due largely to the PR work done for it by the SABC." "This situation cannot be tolerated in a democratic environment and it certainly should not be tolerated in the emerging new South Africa. During this interim period control of the SABC must be placed in the hands of a democratically constituted body. This is non-negotiable."

BEELD

Mandela 'Attack' on De Klerk Unjustified—"Mr. Nelson Mandela's actions overseas are unjustified. While ANC spokesmen in South Africa feel obliged to deny overseas media reports concerning Mr. Mandela's harsh attack on President de Klerk by blaming him personally for the political violence and unrest related deaths in the country, the ANC leader makes more unjustified statements," begins a page 16 editorial in Afrikaans in Johannesburg BEELD on 26 May. "He compared the Nazi murders of Jews in Germany to the violence in South Africa. He uses inflammatory statements to criticize President de Klerk: You people are killing blacks in South Africa just because they are black. You don't care. This is not only racist, but such a generalization is simply untrue." "Chances for a

peaceful solution to the violence are being undermined." "The violence, to a large extent, is the fruit being picked by the ANC following their destabilization activities, terrorist attacks, and mass action campaign. Shortly before Mr. Mandela's departure an ANC member threatened to make Bophuthatswana ungovernable with neck-lace murders and bombs; armed ANC members wearing police uniforms were arrested; allegations were made saying that ANC members bribed an AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] member to kill a policeman." "All these facts are so glaring that Mr. Mandela's uncontrolled outbursts will surely serve to undermine not only himself, but the ANC as well."

Constructive CP Role in Negotiation Process Needed—

"Negative statements made by the Conservative Party [CP] since the referendum lead one to believe that it does not have the ability to save itself," notes a second editorial on the same page. "In addition, the CP kicked out the one person who represented new and realistic ideas, Mr. Koos van der Merwe, and in doing this it reinforced the impression that it is turning its back on the future, thereby making violent right-wing protest unavoidable. Last week Dr. Andries Treurnicht again rejected participation in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]." "BEELD has pleaded regularly for rightwingers and their leaders to play a constructive role in searching for a workable solution with other parties. Since the referendum the government has also stretched out a helping hand to these people." "We hope now that the CP will kick out years of negativity and unworkable policies."

Conflict Is No Alternative—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 27 May states in a page 14 editorial: "The heightened mutual aggressive rhetoric between the government and the African National Congress, and the struggle at Codesa, is naturally cause for concern, but no reason to don sackcloth and ashes. It indicates that the negotiation process has advanced to an extremely serious stage. Soon a decision will have to be made on when, how, and where the power monopoly which the white government has enjoyed to date must end, and equally important, how the new holders of power exercise it." "It looks as though South Africans will have to steel themselves for a stormy period ahead," the paper continues. "That in itself can be of value, because the various parties will have a greater appreciation for one another's power. They may make a lot of noise, but sooner or later they will have to sit down together and talk, and work on a solution which can satisfy the largest possible number of the country's citizens. The only alternative is conflict and, as far as we are concerned, that is really no alternative."

1 Jun Press Review

MB0106124592

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Civil Negotiations Vanish—In a page 22 editorial, Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 31 May says: "The euphoria that followed President de Klerk's famous speech on February 2 1990, has been rudely dissipated by the angry rhetorical exchanges of the past fortnight. The next six months will not be tranquil." The editorial continues by saying that both the African National Congress (ANC) and the National Party have returned to their old style of 'often abusive' political expression. "The ANC rank and file seem determined to revert to the more familiar and visible methods of mass action to cut through the intractability of negotiation." "The Nationalists" are also going back to "seeking to dominate perceptions by propaganda and manipulation or information. Kragdadigheid [politics by force] cannot be far behind, and the raid on Phola Park at week's end may have been the first sign of it."

Violence 'Preferable' to Actions To End It—In a second editorial on the same page, the SUNDAY TIMES says that the Goldstone Commission confirmed what most people already guessed about unrest violence—"that its causes are complex, but that it is driven in part by the power struggle between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], and that the issue is hugely complicated by the fact that the security forces are not perceived to be fair or objective. This falls well short of the pretence, so common among radical spokesmen, that the killing of black people by black people is the result of manipulation by whites, but it also points to the need for the police and the SADF to exorcise their secretive and often criminal past." The editorial further states: "The fact that the Goldstone reports immediately became ammunition for the major political players suggests, however, a point not specifically mentioned by the commission: to all the major players, the continuation of violence is preferable to the actions necessary to end it."

SUNDAY STAR

Leadership Absent—"When people are butchering one another in the streets, calm and rational guidance from political leaders is vital," notes Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 31 May in its page 28 editorial. "We didn't get it this week. Instead we saw a display of posturing and point-scoring that shamed the country." The simultaneous release of the four-week-old interim report of the Goldstone Commission by the government and the commission's press statement "dealing with related but separate issues involving violence", created the opportunity for Hernus Kriel, minister of law and order, to use the release as a "smokescreen" to "shift the Government's share of the blame for violence on to the ANC and IFP". The minister's action was "a distortion of the Goldstone report" and "the worst political opportunism". The editorial also criticized ANC leader Nelson Mandela for leaping "blindly into the fray" before he had read the report. "But at least he later admitted publicly he had erred and had been reacting to the

separate press statement." "Politicians must acknowledge there are far wiser and much more impartial minds at work in the country than their own. They should rather concentrate their efforts along the lines recommended by the judge—namely, to control their own supporters."

THE CITIZEN

Criticism of ANC 'Bloodymindedness'—"After the seemingly cordial relationship between the ANC and the government as they worked together to determine the future, the air is charged with anger," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 29 May. The "failure" of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa II, has released all the "underlying bitterness, frustrations, tensions and conflicting interests. It is why in his tour of Scandinavian countries, ANC President Nelson Mandela lashed out at State President De Klerk, accusing him of involvement in violence." "The ANC is supposed to want White support, but it should not think that Whites are going to flock to its side when the ANC shows bloodymindedness instead of conciliation and compromise."

THE STAR

ANC's Threats Not 'Hot Air'—"The ANC's national policy conference closed yesterday with what amounted to a declaration of political war against the National Party," warns a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 June. "It is important for the public, which has grown used to the trading of insults between ANC and Government leaders, to recognise that what is now under way is qualitatively different." THE STAR believes the ANC is "a changed organisation from that which last month offered a 70 percent 'special majority' clause in order to reach agreement on getting the transition period stated. Mr Mandela and his followers are convinced after the events of Codesa 2 that the Government will have to be pushed and kicked into a settlement, rather than cajoled." The "most worrying" about the outcome of the ANC's national policy conference is "that the Government shows every sign of believing that the latest ANC threats are no more than hot air: the message from President De Klerk's ministers has been that if Mr Mandela is spoiling for a fight, he will get as good as he gives. But it is the Government that is in much the weaker position. It needs desperately to bring black people into the administration, and it is discovering that it might not be able to do so on its own proscribed terms. President De Klerk must recognise that the entire nation will suffer, and South Africa's very future will be threatened, if he does not respond to his latest challenge by proving that his government is sincere about urgent democratic change, and not concerned with constitutional trickery."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela Commitment to Media Diversity Welcome—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 June in a page 6 editorial notes Nelson Mandela's comments to

the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers conference in Prague "on the centralisation of ownership of the print media. That this is a reflection of both the shape of the South African economy generally, and of trends in the media business internationally, does not detract from Mandela's main contention—the greater the diversity of the media the better. Yet this raises complex dilemmas. Ownership patterns in the English language press are partly a result of defending that institution from National Party designs in the 1970s. And Mandela's repeatedly stated—and welcome—commitment to Press freedom would count for little were a future ANC government similarly to attempt to mould the Press into whatever shape it desired."

CAPE TIMES

Hani's Confession of ANC's Rights Abuses 'Encouraging'—"It is good instinct which has prompted Mr Chris Hani to acknowledge the abuse of human rights by the ANC in exile and to insist that never again should unchecked powers be given to anyone in the name of security," begins a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 27 May. "Frank avowal of past wrongs, whether by the NP government or the ANC, is an essential step in building a democratic culture. It was encouraging to note that Mr Hani advocates parliamentary supervision of the security establishment, and rejects a system in which control is vested in a single minister."

Angola

Savimbi Comments After Meeting With President

MB2905192992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 May 92

[Interview with Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, by unidentified Radio Angola reporters in Luanda on 29 May—first two paragraphs are studio introduction]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], was received in audience by His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace this afternoon.

The meeting lasted slightly more than 90 minutes. The two officials discussed the implementation and observance of the peace accords. The results were positive but, according to Dr. Savimbi, both sides are concerned about certain issues, notably delays in the formation of a single national army, the release of prisoners, and the process of restoring state administration to the various parts of the country.

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] We tried to analyze the situation. We were both happy that we have been able to hold on to the process. On 31 May, it will be one year since we signed the accord in Lisbon. We found that the president shared our openness and concerns to ensure that the process is not derailed. Our assessment was that (?the process) has been positive rather than negative.

[Reporter] Despite all that, what concerns you most, Dr. Savimbi?

[Savimbi] Well, nothing is particularly worrisome. There are, however, certain delays, though we also noticed that the president of the Republic has shown a desire to turn back those delays, particularly with regard to the formation of a unified army, and the electoral registration process. We feel that both sides and, of course, the various political parties will want to accelerate the process. We also discussed other facts...

[Reporter, interrupting] [Words indistinct] regarding the extension of the state administration?

[Savimbi] We also said that UNITA has never had any intention to prevent the extension of state administration. [end recording]

UNITA Said Trying To 'Undermine' Registration

MB2905200792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 May 92

["Press release" issued by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Information Department; place and date not given]

[Text] The Electoral Law has been approved and the National Electoral Council [CNE] has begun functioning. Those are important mechanisms for the electoral registration of our citizens and the subsequent holding of free and fair elections. From a legal viewpoint, objective conditions have been created for the development of the electoral process.

The Electoral Law was approved following consensus among the political parties and it details the various stages, procedures, and mechanisms to be followed [words indistinct] citizens, the candidates to the presidential and legislative elections, and the parties, or party coalitions.

Meanwhile, some diversionary ploys by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have already begun to undermine the electoral registration process' aims. When the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] began operating, UNITA burdened that organ with clearly subjective, and rather irrelevant, political (?facts). Now, UNITA is trying to disguise its hand to convince our society that it wants honestly to cooperate with the CNE, but it is trying to distract the CNE by raising issues that can only arise from bad faith or a imperfect interpretation of the Electoral Law. That kind of behavior only shows that UNITA needs to improve its image in the eyes of society by seeming to be most concerned with citizen registration procedures and with the civic education of Angolan citizens. Only such behavior can justify the intention to distort the meaning and scope of Article 20 of the Electoral Law which, in broad terms, (?requests) that all parties by their own internal means educate and inform their militants, as well as the people at large, on their relationship with, and behavior toward, state institutions in general, and institutions connected with the electoral process in particular. UNITA has never acted accordingly. On the contrary, its officials have always contravened the recommendations of the law, and the common and universal laws that govern coexistence within a plural framework: It is enough to listen to public speeches and statements by senior UNITA officials.

It can be understood from this that the important tasks ascribed to the political parties hinge on the civic education of their militants on the Electoral Law's aims, and information relevant to the electoral registration process. Moreover, the Electoral Law is clear on the issues that have been raised by UNITA.

In view of the above, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] sees as an act of bad faith UNITA's attempt to make capital out of a unique process such as the electoral registration process, which applies to all Angolan citizens.

Past events show that UNITA internally guides its cadres and supporters to hinder all political moves intended to ease the political process in and the effective democratization of the country. Though Jonas Savimbi takes

obvious pride in it, democratization does not depend on the silencing of the guns alone.

Deputy Minister Comments on UNITA Objections

*MB2905201892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 May 92*

[Interview with Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos Nando, speaking on behalf of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at Luanda's Futungo de Belas Palace on 29 May—first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] For Dr. Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the Electoral Law suffers from red tape. Speaking on behalf of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos Nando said that UNITA's objections concerning the Electoral Law only have to do with operational issues.

[Begin recording] [Nando] Any law should have regulations. Flaws can be detected in the implementation of any law. Obviously, the National Electoral Council must be able to express its views due to the fact that it is the executive organ of the electoral process. The government's relevant organs must have enough good sense to accept and correct what is wrong.

[Unidentified reporter] In concrete terms, Mr. Deputy Minister, which points in the Electoral Law points does UNITA object to?

[Nando] UNITA has problems with the operational points. They want mechanisms to be created that will speed up the electoral process and render it more fluid. That is what we will try to deal with. [end recording]

Dos Santos Marks Anniversary of Peace Accords

*MB3105200392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 May 92*

[Report on "address to the nation" by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to mark the first anniversary of the signing of the Bicesse peace accords; place and date not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed the nation to mark the first anniversary of the signing of the peace accords today.

[Dos Santos] "Today is the first anniversary of the Bicesse Accords between the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. For the first time, the Angolan people have been able to enjoy 12 consecutive months of peace. They have left behind the war against foreign aggression and among brothers.

"This is, therefore, a joyful date that must bring hope to the Angolan nation as a whole. When we lit the peace flame at Independence Square one year ago, we knew it would not be

easy to keep it alive. Hatred, discord and distrust have long prevailed over all those things that unite us and make us one united people and one single nation.

"Fortunately, we are experiencing a time of major change. The Angolan people have understood very well our new policy's nature and aims. Our policy places the defense of national interests and values above everything, even above strictly partisan interests. Only by reaching out and offering their hands to other Angolans will our people be able peacefully to build a future that will bring prosperity and happiness to all. Our differences can only enrich us. They must never again be reasons for resorting to violence. On the contrary, they must be reasons that will force more in-depth analyses and discussions so that we can have progress, and [words indistinct] toward the common goal of rebuilding and developing (?Angola)."

[Announcer] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in his address that the beginning of the electoral registration process has opened a decisive stage in the whole process of democratizing Angola.

[Dos Santos] "Just over one week ago, we arrived at a decisive stage in this process of change with the beginning of the electoral registration process so that the first free and fair elections can held in September under international supervision. The importance of this stage cannot, and should not, be underestimated because it will allow each Angolan to exercise his right to vote for his preferred party and presidential candidate.

"That choice will determine the election of our representatives in the future parliament and presidency over the next few years. The country's fate is in the hands of all Angolan people. The whole process began precisely with the electoral registration process. There must be no further delays. We must make up for the time we have lost. It is indispensable that all Angolan people be committed and act responsibly in accordance with all their duties under the terms of the law, irrespective of their leanings and the parties they support. The [words indistinct] is very simple. Should there be doubts, the competent organs will be willing (?to help)."

[Announcer] The Angolan head of state confirmed once again that the electoral registration process will be implemented only in those areas where there is de facto state administration and control.

[Dos Santos] "The registration process will last two months, and it will only take place in those areas where there is effective state administration with all its services, including health, education and police. There is no point, therefore, in using force to [word indistinct] whole populations, or in using military force to try and prevent the movement of people and goods in certain parts of the country. The registration process is a process

(?that must occur) smoothly and rigorously throughout Angolan territory. We condemn all attempts to distort its nature by resorting to intimidation, lies, and deliberate fraud. In view of the above, I hereby call on all Angolan people to show understanding, maturity, and a sense of patriotism to ensure that this free and voluntary registration process occurs without incidents within the planned time. We must all be aware of the fact that we can only vote if we are registered. The vote is free and secret. It is with it [words indistinct] that Angola can be free again. This is a time when we must all behave in a truthful and honest manner. We must show that we really intend to serve the people, and turn Angola into a democratic and legal state governed by a spirit of unity, and national reconciliation."

[Announcer] In his address to the nation, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced that the constitutional revision project is now over.

[Dos Santos] "We can announce that the constitutional revision project has already been concluded, and it will be submitted to the other political parties for discussion in terms of the first multiparty meeting's recommendations. Above all, we must continue to preserve peace at all costs. The price the whole nation had to pay for a tragic war was much too high. It brought death to many homes, and it [word indistinct] and broke up the country's social and economic life. Even though they did not attain all-important proportions, over the last year we have witnessed certain incidents and even accord violations that must not be allowed to recur. Laws are made to be obeyed; if we are to have equitable rules that must apply to all. The weapons must definitely be laid down. They must not be hidden here and there for ulterior purposes."

MPLA Declaration

*MB3105131592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0700 GMT 31 May 92*

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] has issued a declaration on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Bicesse Accords, 31 May. The declaration stresses that the implementation of the accords is positive despite some difficulties, including obstacles to the free movement of people and goods and problems in the extension of the central state administration, as well as continued delays in troop confinement. The MPLA Political Bureau has launched an appeal [words indistinct] the training of the Angolan Armed Forces [words indistinct] voter registration process.

Savimbi Speech

*MB3105102392 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 31 May 92*

["Address to the nation" by Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total

Independence of Angola, on 30 May on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the Angolan peace accords; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Comrades-in-arms of the patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, our mothers in the League of Angolan Women, our youth in the Angolan Revolutionary Youth, our workers in the Workers' Union of Free Angola, Angolan patriots:

Tomorrow, 31 May 1992, we shall mark one year of peace, after the signing of peace accords in Lisbon. The accords put an end to the armed conflict and opened the way for our country's democratization. You are all aware of the long path we trod. During our march, we lost many comrades, some of whom did not have a proper burial. We trod this path in the name of resistance to halt our people's subjugation by the Soviets and Cubans.

Only the people who experienced the war, those who heard the echoing of tanks, aircraft, and bombs know how much we sacrificed. Only those people know what resistance in the name of the fatherland signifies. We accepted sacrifice because it was the duty of every genuine Angolan citizen not to allow the fatherland to be recolonized and our sugar cane plantations to be burned so that we could be forced to import sugar from Cuba.

We accepted sacrifice because we did not want to see our genuinely Angolan and African culture replaced by a Caribbean culture. We accepted sacrifice because we knew that after Angola's nominal independence in 1975, we began to experience a non-African, hybrid complex, with clear attempts to impose supremacy.

With the support of all the Angolan people—from north to south, east to west—we were able to guarantee the triumph of justice. We were able to guarantee that the Angolan people were heard. Thus, on 31 May 1991, we were able to sign the Bicesse Peace Accords which made it possible for us to move this far. Today, peace is irreversible in Angola. Today, although we still experience a muffled debate because of the state media, the Angolan people must talk. We are able to speak out and express our views even if they do not please everybody.

The Cubans have left Angola, and so have the Soviets. It was only thanks to the resistance of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] that Angola was able to move along a new path. Democracy has unfolded and continues to unfold in Angola, but we have not yet begun to experience a truly democratic atmosphere throughout the country. The totalitarian, one-party system cannot be democratized. It must be dismantled. Let us, therefore, engage ourselves in all tasks that help bring about the realization of true democracy in Angola. The voter registration process is an important operation and without it we cannot vote.

During this period of reflection, as we remember our sincere and honest comrades who died during the march, I would like to urge you not to heed the endless acts of provocation and insults mounted by cowards who failed

to speak yesterday but speak so much and write so carelessly today. This is how this group of people has always behaved. In the past, they sat at everyone's table, including the Cubans. As a matter of fact, they could not be distinguished from the Cubans because they are part of the Cuban family.

The Angolan people are able to identify themselves as Angolans. The Angolan people understand their origin. Accordingly, the Angolan people must not be carried away by words, such as internationalism, which, as we have seen in the past 16 years, destroyed our country and almost destroyed the Angolan soul, although it ultimately resisted.

Those who allied themselves with the Cubans and Soviets to destroy our culture and enslave us in our own fatherland have not ceased to entertain their hegemonic designs, which are aimed at installing in power an elitist group with us, the people, as their servants. Accordingly, with all serenity and vigilance, we must adopt patriotic, correct, firm, and courageous stances. Let us constantly apply the adage that says: The dog barks but the convoy moves along. The convoy must move along and let the dogs bark for the last time in the coming four months.

UNITA is a party of the poor, the oppressed, and the humiliated. With the spirit of forgiveness and true national reconciliation, we should not cease to remain vigilant. Likewise, we should not forget our mission. We want elections this September! We want new trousers this September! We want a change in the regime this September!

Angola, for which we fought over the past 16 years, is a country that we genuinely want to belong to Angolans, serve the interests of Angolans, and seek to dignify Angolans, so that we may cooperate internationally, fully aware of our Angolan identity. It is through our independence, it is by affirming our sovereignty and ability to decide our own destiny, that we can become serious partners in relations with the international community. It has never been UNITA's nature to be servile. Africa cannot rediscover its values and honor and be able to defend itself with servility. We want to remain Angolans. We want to remain Africans by defending our continent's values.

Those who survived the inferno of 16 years of war and are able to celebrate this anniversary tomorrow must remember that as survivors they have the responsibility of fulfilling the mission that we undertook to carry out on 8 February 1976. Our mission was to return Angola to Angolans and to make our people feel that they are truly Angolans. Let peace always be with us! Let us have true democracy! Let us have a genuine national reconciliation! Let God protect our fatherland!

Malawi

Banda Urges People To Vote, Discusses Drought

MB3005163492 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi [Paramount Chief] Dr. Kamuzu Banda has appealed to people to vote freely in the forthcoming parliamentary general elections. The life president was speaking at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre today when he presented introductory certificates to candidates who will stand for the Malawi Congress Party in the general elections.

The ngwazi said people should vote for people of their choice without fear. The ngwazi then explained some of the regulations governing the elections. He said some of the people nominated as candidates will not stand (?during) the elections because they either failed the English proficiency test or, as civil servants, would not resign their posts as required. The ngwazi explained that retired police officers cannot stand because they are still regarded as serving officers who may be required to serve as reservists.

At this point, the life president congratulated those who received certificates.

In his speech, the life president also commented on the drought which has affected the southern Africa region, including Malawi. The ngwazi said due to the drought the country will not have enough food. The life president then appealed to those who [words indistinct] not to sell all their farm produce. He advised them to keep enough food for their families.

In his address, the ngwazi again appealed for continued peace and calm in the country but, at this point, he said it had come to his knowledge that people have been harrassed at markets, bus stations, and other places for not showing their party membership cards. The life president said this practice must stop now. He emphasized that no one should be prevented from boarding a bus or entering a market for failing to show a party card. The ngwazi said anyone harrassing people at markets or bus stations because of party cards should be reported to the police.

On this, the life president said no one must be forced to give gifts to anybody. He said, as he had (?stated) many times, gifts must be given freely. He explained that he was saying this because there have been complaints from some places that even he, who [words indistinct] a party official, was taking advantage of the situation. He warned that anyone forcing people to give gifts was doing so against the will of the party.

The ngwazi said he himself does not go about forcing people to give in gifts because he was brought up to assist the people in need. He said this is why whenever he can, he tries to help those who need assistance.

The life president also said he was sad to hear that people are being molested by hooligans in [name indistinct] township and other places in Blantyre. He warned that

the government will not stand by and watch people being molested. He appealed to people to report anyone engaged in such activities with the police. The ngwazi also urged the people to watch out for subversive elements who go about misleading people, including children, promising them impossible things. The life president also spoke on rumors concerning the commander of the Malawi Army, General Kanga.

He said there have been rumors to the extent that Gen. Kanga was not present on the Kamuzu Day celebrations on 14 May because he had been beaten up and shot, and was in hiding. The life president described the rumors as false, and lies. He said the truth is that Gen. Kanga is in hospital in South Africa and recuperating.

The ngwazi said there are many rumors, especially from outside, aimed at causing (?discord) in this country. He appealed to Malawians not to play into the hands of dissidents who are discrediting the party and government.

Mozambique

Chissano on Start of New Round of Peace Talks

MB3005174792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano confirmed today that the 11th round of Mozambique Government-Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] peace talks is scheduled to begin next week.

Addressing a popular rally at Massaca I village in Maputo Province's Boane District today, the Mozambican head of state said Italian Ambassador to Mozambique Manfredo di Camerana had met Renamo representatives, and received confirmation that the peace talks will resume next week.

The rally at Massaca I village marked the beginning of an integrated rural program. President Joaquim Chissano noted the principal issue at the next round of talks will be a cease-fire. The Mozambican head of state added that, quote, we are tired of war, unquote.

Delegations Not in Rome

MB3105175192 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] Italian Ambassador to Mozambique Manfredo Incisa di Camerana has disclosed that, contrary to expectations, the next round of peace talks may not begin in the first days of the week starting today.

Ambassador di Camerana did say, however, that he believed talks might still resume this week.

Radio Mozambique has learned that neither the Mozambican Government nor the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] teams have arrived in the Italian capital yet. According to reports, the Mozambican Government delegation did not to travel to Rome this weekend as planned after

learning that Renamo would not be sending a team to the Italian capital on the scheduled date.

A Mozambique Government source has disclosed that Renamo will try to carry out spectacular military operations [words indistinct] before the talks resume, so that it can come to the negotiating table in a position of strength. It should be noted that the next round of talks will focus on military issues.

PAC Delegation Departs at Conclusion of Visit

MB2905151992 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 29 May 92

[Text] A top-level delegation from the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of South Africa left Mozambique after a visit at the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party. The delegation, led by PAC President Clarence Makwetu, held talks with top Frelimo officials and had meetings yesterday with President Joaquim Chissano.

A member of the PAC delegation, International Relations Secretary Gora Ebrahim, told Radio Maputo that they had briefed Frelimo on the situation in South Africa. Mr. Ebrahim says the PAC has explained why it is not taking part in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa. He said that of the 19 organizations taking part, only the African National Congress and the Communist Party had been involved in the struggle against apartheid. The others had no democratic mandate, he said.

Swaziland

Prime Minister Leaves on Four-Country Tour 30 May

MB3005174492 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, leading a delegation including two cabinet ministers and top government officials, left the country today through Oshoek border for a two-week visit to Geneva, Austria, Egypt, and Brazil.

In Geneva Mr. Dlamini will attend a meeting about drought, which will also be attended by countries in the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] region. From Geneva the prime minister and his delegation will go to Vienna, Austria, on a business trip. They will come back to Africa and visit Egypt, and finally will go to Brazil to attend the [word indistinct] on environment before coming back home.

At the Oshoek border Mr. Dlamini was seen off by cabinet ministers and top government officials. He was accompanied by Minister of Foreign Affairs Senator George Mamba and Commerce and Industry Minister

Senator Barnabas Mhlongo. Before his departure Mr. Dlamini announced that the minister of finance, Mr. Sibusiso Dlamini, will be acting prime minister during his absence.

Zambia

President Comments on Foreign Aid, By-Elections

MB3005190192 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 30 May 92

[Text] President Frederick Chiluba has cautioned Zambians against begging for foreign aid as a solution to the economic problems facing the nation. Addressing thousands of Kitwe residents today, President Chiluba said begging would not be made a rule because it only brought problems. He told the crowd that the real building of the national economy, which was ravaged by UNIP [United National Independence Party], would require sacrifice and hard work.

Officially introducing MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] parliamentary candidate for Nkala Constituency Mrs. (Mathilda Chakulya), President Chiluba said the strength of the MMD government would depend on leaders who follow the policies of the MMD government. He warned the people against electing independent candidates in the forthcoming by-elections, saying they should not be supported because they are against the ideals of the MMD government.

Kaunda Forced To Flee Public Rally in Copperbelt

MB0106165092 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 1 Jun 92

[Report from correspondent Rob Makai in Lusaka on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Not much appears to be going right these days for Zambia's ex-President Kenneth Kaunda. Last Thursday [28 May] his UNIP [United National Independence Party] party suffered a mass exodus, with his critics accusing him of treating the party as personal property and hanging on to the leadership for too long. Then, this weekend, Kenneth Kaunda got a hostile reception when he addressed a rally in the Copperbelt town of Chingola and he was forced to make a run for it, as Rob Makai reports in this telex from Lusaka.

Barely 15 minutes into Dr. Kaunda's speech, a crowd chanting the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] slogan The Hour descended on him. Subsequently, ex-President Kaunda abandoned his speech and was whisked away under tight security provided by the police and his UNIP party militants. He was driven away in a small car, leaving behind his Toyota Land Cruiser, as the crowd surged forward, giving the MMD symbol of a raised index finger.

Dr. Kaunda has lately been making provocative speeches indicating his wish to continue in politics, contrary to his

promise to retire. His change of plans angered the ruling MMD party as well as his UNIP party dissidents. His Copperbelt speech in which he tried his age-old slogan One Zambia, One Nation was interrupted by the hostile crowd who shouted: The Hour and away with you. Dr. Kaunda's shameful exit from the rally is symptomatic of his political troubles since he reneged on his promise to quit active politics.

Right now, there is fresh mass exodus from UNIP. The Save UNIP Pressure Group which has been advocating for the restoration and democratization of the party, over the weekend announced that they too have left the party. Their members all over the country are following suit and are urging the former UNIP member, Enoch Kavindele, who announced his resignation last week to form a new political party immediately.

Some traditional chiefs from UNIP's Eastern Province's stronghold have also ditched Dr. Kaunda to join the MMD. The chairman of the Save UNIP Pressure Group, Simon Zulu, described UNIP as a spent force which is incapable of rising from its embattled position because the old guards in its leadership, including Dr. Kaunda, continue to cling to power. The Save UNIP group has now transformed itself into a steering committee to prepare the ground for a new party that will replace UNIP as a viable opposition.

The ruling MMD is itself battling with its own splinter group, the Caucus for National Unity, which has accused the MMD of neglecting its original democratic ideas.

Zimbabwe

New Opposition Pressure Group Launched 30 May

MB3005175192 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 30 May 92

[Report from Harare by BBC correspondent Sarah Stancer on the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] A new pressure group has been launched in Zimbabwe today. It is calling itself the Forum for Democratic Reform. Its members say they launched the Forum because of the need to create what they call a working democracy in Zimbabwe, and encourage opposition to the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] Party. The Forum claims to be self-financing, and has already attracted some big names to its banner.

Sarah Stancer went along to its launch in Harare from where she sent this report:

[Stancer] [Words indistinct] church leaders, former members of the judiciary, and businessmen make up the main body of the Forum, but the former chief justice, (Enoch Tumbashyema), has been its patron. Their aims, they say, are straightforward, to provide conditions for a [word indistinct] democratic constitution, and to

encourage effective governance of the country. The group's interim chairman, Mr. (Masethi), said today that although the country's Constitution did allow for political pluralism, freedom of speech, and expression, because of historical reasons none of these functions existed now. The Forum also announced that they would act as a watchdog committee investigating ministerial corruption, and human rights abuses.

Newspaper reports over the last few weeks have been indicating that the group would itself become a political party but today these allegations were vehemently denied. Instead, they said their role would be to support

any personal group that could provide an effective opposition that was not based on tribal allegiance.

The formation of the Forum comes at a dangerous time for the ruling party, ZANU-PF. They have been in power since independence 12 years ago, and now many Zimbabweans are becoming fed up with the party and its policies. Unemployment, starvation, and a collapsed economy have exacerbated the problems which, some believe, the government is ignoring. Today, that criticism was very much in evidence. One Forum leader declared that, as far as she was concerned, the government had totally failed, and that enough was enough. It was now time for the people to speak out.

Benin

Shooting Incident at Presidency Reported

AB2905205592 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT
29 May 92

[Communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic;
place and date not given]

[Text] Following a routine check by the police on the night of 27 May, about half a dozen soldiers were detained for questioning. A judicial inquiry has been opened into this affair. Shooting was heard around the presidential palace. The shooting broke out following the escape of a detainee. No lives were lost in the incident. Only one civilian, a night watchman, not far away from the presidential palace, was slightly injured by a stray bullet.

Liberia

ECOMOG, NPFL Clash; 3 Soldiers Killed

AB3105181092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 31 May 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The peace process in Liberia has suffered a setback with reports of fighting between ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping forces and Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. ECOMOG forces have been moving into Taylor-held territory since the end of last month so far without serious incidents. Now, the uneasy calm appears to have been broken, as Klon Hine reports in this telex from Monrovia.

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to eyewitness accounts, three Senegalese soldiers belonging to ECOMOG have been killed by NPFL fighters following a heavy gun battle lasting over 10 hours. The soldiers were deployed in Vahun, Lofa County, along the Sierra Leone-Liberia border. According to the eyewitness, several Senegalese soldiers were taken hostage in the incident which occurred on Thursday [28 May] [as heard]. The eyewitness said the soldiers fell into a pre-arranged NPFL ambush and the gun battle continued until Friday [29 May] morning.

Latest reports from Vahun indicate that the ECOMOG soldiers held hostage by the NPFL are now fear dead. Local sources from Vahun say following the military encounter between the two forces, the NPFL soldiers went on a rampage, killing innocent civilians, mutilating their bodies, and falsely displaying them as casualties that were suffered by them at the hands of the ECOMOG soldiers.

According to ECOMOG and local sources, the trouble started when Senegalese soldiers went to Vahun market to purchase foodstuffs. They were then confronted by NPFL

forces who started taunting them. It is reported that while the Senegalese soldiers were appealing for understanding and calm, the NPFL commandos immediately set upon them and started disrobing and disarming them. According to the sources, some soldiers escaped injury because they were wearing bullet-proof vests.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Senegalese contingent say that tension is high among the Senegalese troops. There has so far been no comment from ECOMOG field commander, General Bakut, but highly placed sources say the general is to comment very shortly. Last Thursday [28 May], Bakut told the press that ECOMOG was encountering serious problems in its deployment exercise, and ECOMOG chief of staff, Etta Mbeh, threatened that if ECOMOG suffered any casualties, ECOMOG would respond and, I quote, in no small measure. [end recording]

Nigeria

Governor Lifts Curfew in Kaduna State

AB3105182592 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 31 May 92

[Text] The curfew imposed in Kaduna State has been lifted. Governor Mohammed Dabo Lere announced this today in a special broadcast to the people of the state. Alhaji Dabo Lere said the decision to lift the curfew follows reports that order has been restored in the state. He said his government respects the fundamental human rights of its citizens, especially the freedom of movement. The governor advised the people to report to law enforcement agencies any persons suspected of trying to breach the peace. Meanwhile, the joint patrols of the police and members of the Army will continue throughout the state.

Togo

Council of Ministers: Elections 'Impossible'

AB2905210092 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 29 May 92

[Text] Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh chaired an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Entente Palace in Lome this morning. Jean Yaovi Degli, the government spokesman, reports:

[Begin Degli recording] During the meeting, which was mostly devoted to electoral problems, the government examined security problems and the difficulties relating to implementing the electoral timetable.

On the issue of the electoral timetable, the Council of Ministers noted after consultations among the three

transition bodies that it would be impossible to hold elections on the previously fixed dates. Therefore, it was decided that broad-based consultations, which would be open to the various transition bodies and to the various officials involved in national politics, should be conducted on the issue in order to set up a new electoral timetable in line with the present political demands and (?wishes). A meeting on this issue brought together a government delegation and the High Council of the Republic members this morning. [end recording]

Let us stress that, as part of the consultations among the government, national political officials, and the prime minister, a meeting is currently taking place between the head of government and the leaders of the various political parties to continue discussion of the security problems and to open discussions concerning new electoral dates.

Troops Sent to Ethnic Clashes; Calm Returns

*AB3105135892 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 31 May 92*

[Excerpts] The Sotouboua Prefecture was the scene of violent clashes between Kabye and Kotokoli communities yesterday afternoon. According to the information gathered by the TOGOLESE PRESS AGENCY correspondent there, all was prompted by a dispute concerning a plot of land occupied by an expelled Kabye without the authorization of the Kotokoli landowner. [passage omitted]

According to the provisional report published yesterday evening by the minister of territorial administration and security, there are 20 dead and 40 people seriously injured and are currently receiving treatment at the Sokode Regional Hospital. Togolese Armed Forces elements were dispatched to the Sotouboua Prefecture yesterday evening, and this morning calm returned to the city. [passage omitted]

Security Minister's Statement

*AB0106125392 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 31 May 92*

[Communique issued by the minister of territorial administration and security in Lome on 31 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Following the recommendations of leaders of the transitional bodies, on the need to disarm the people in order to restore tranquility in the country and in the face of renewed bloody conflicts—the most recent demonstration being the Sotouboua carnage—the minister of territorial administration and security reminds everyone that in conformity with the prevailing regulations in Togo, possession of weapons and ammunition is subject to the following conditions:

1. Authorization prior to the purchase of weapons and ammunition.
2. Authorization for the importation of weapons and ammunition into Togo.
3. Permit to possess weapons and ammunition.

To this end, it calls on all those who possess weapons and ammunition to turn them over to the prefects of their places of residence in order to fulfill the required formalities. This must be done within 15 days beginning from 1 June. After this deadline, searches and seizures will be carried out systematically in accordance with the law throughout the national territory. Any person found in illegal possession of weapons and ammunitions will be punished in conformity with the law.

The minister of territorial administration and security reminds everyone that it is only the government that has the duty to ensure the protection of citizens and their property.

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